THE ENGLISH PRESS ON JOHNSON-THE CARS OF LONDON-JENNINGS'S BOOK ON AMERICA-ROWING-THE TRADE OF JOURNALISM-LORD TATION ON SPIRITUALISM—A MEDIUM EX-POSED—A LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION—MES. LILY MAXWELL.

Such a chorus of contemptuous criticism as Mr. Johnson's message evokes from the English press has not been elicited by a public document for many a day. The Cable brought us a half column summary. making a dispatch twenty times longer than had before been transmitted from America to the London journals. There is a singular unanimity of opinion in respect to this document. Once Mr. Johnson was bailed by the Tory press as the legitimate successor of Mr. Jefferson Davis. Now there is not one paper so poor as to do him reverence. The penny Tory organ, The Standard, remarks with a sniff that the message seems to be "only a new edition, with some few additions and excisions, of the one of last year." The released thinks it "much less interesting than the ransonner ment of Mr. Charles Dickens's first reading int Boston." The Times discusses more gravely the nt Boston." The Times discusses more gravely the prepareterous menace of the President to resist any constitutional proceedings to remove him. He "had a great opportunity, but appears as defiant and as a great opportunity, but appears its definition as tenacious of his preconceived opinions as ever. No representative of a long line of European Kings, educated annul all the traditions of servility, could show less aptitude for learning." His language is that "of a partisan rather than of a dignified amgistrate." In his threat to resist Congress he "transcends himself in improduce."

In his threat to resist Congress he "transcends amself in imprudence."

"It is impossible to exaggerate the imprudence of such a declaration in the face of the United States. It would provoke, if anything could, the very policy thus violently threatened; and men of sober sentiments, who had never dreamt of destroying the independence of the executive Government, might, upon seeing the pretensions which the Presidential power can generate, deem it prudent to aboush it altegether."

"The Impeachment Committee might flud in the announcent that the President is prepared forcibly to resist a change of the Constitution, should it assume a particular direction, more solid justification of the precedure they contemplate than they could ever have hoped."

The Saturday Review considers that—

"The President's recommendation that the Reconstruc-

"The President's recommendation that the Reconstruc-on acts shall be repealed as simply extravagant."

The only interest which attaches to the message is de-ved from the indications which it affords of his present tentions, and a threat which he had attaches intentions; and a threat which he holds out proves that intentions; and a threat which he holds out proves that though he had apparently profited by the checks which he formerly received, the recent successes of the Deno-cratic party have encouraged him to fresh acts of in

rudence."

All the journals above quoted are journals bitterly hostile to the Kepublican party—all of them once the eulogists, and more lately the apologists, of Mr. Johnson. You see what they are now. It is to be said of The Times, however, that it seems to be turning a corner, and has recently printed two articles on Americans affairs of a tone very unlike its wonted bitterness. The Liberal journals, I need scarcely add, condemn the President unsparingly. The News long long since repented of its early mistake in upholding him against the Kepublican party in the beginning of 1868. Even The Spectator, which a fortnight ago thought nobody but Mr. Johnson understood the situation, now thinks that this message "will give the inishing stroke to his reputation as a statesman." and likens him to Stuart, Bourbon, and Hapsburg, all in a single sentence. It believes that for the first time impeachment has become probable.

One of the first things which strikes a New-Yorker

One of the first things which strikes a New-Yorker on arriving in London is the facility and cheapness with which he can get himself carried from place to place. Obliged at home to travel by the slow and crowded stages or street-cars, or to empty his purse in paying for a carriage, he finds in London that he may dispense with both. Cabs are so cheap and abundant that he may drive all day, if he like, for no more money than he will be asked to pay in New-York for a carriage from the Bowling Green to Madison-square. He will, indeed, after a little experience, find cause to moderate his early transports, discovering that many of the cabs are dirty, slow, rickety, and driven by individuals whose idea of distance and of arithmetic are widely apart from his own. He will be more or less frequently disgusted and cheated, yet he will think, on the whole, that London is immeasurably better off in street conveyences than New-York. As he has gone home before ences than New-York. As he has gone home before

the supply and demand theory as far as it will go without breaking. The public chuckled over its sixpence a mile, not much caring whether the cabe.

The truth is, the present cab system has carried the supply and demand theory as far as it will go without breaking. The public chuckled over its sixpence a mile, not much caring whether the cabowaers made or lost money. Cabby revenged himself in due course by offering the public the cheapest horse and cab that would hold together. He is an overtaxed and underpaid individual. One cabowner sets down his receipts for the year from a dozen cabs at only a few pounds more than his expenses. A dozen others write to the papers that they are no better off, and believe the owners, on the average, better off, and believe the owners, on the average, make less money than they pay as duty. The driver pays the owner from 12s. to 21s. a day for a cab and two horses. What he takes beyond that is his own, pays the owner from 12s. to 21s. a day for a cab and two horses. What he takes beyond that is his own, but he pockets not much more than a pound a week, and gets that out of the generosity of his passengers, who give him more than the legal fare. Often enough owner and driver are the same, but the Dusiness pays no better in this way. The driver of a smart cab and fast horse legally can charge no more than for the wretchedest turnout. To add to Cabby's troubles, he is under strict police supervision, and if there are two people in London who do not dote on each other it is Policeman X and Cabby. Duties are heavy, work heavy, Sir Richard Mayne's hand is heaviest of all, and it is only the pay that is light. Finally came the new law requiring lamps. It was an addition of seven or sight pounds a year to the tax on an over-taxed class and they rebelled. Tuesday night saw, for the second time within late years, a cab-strike. The cabs went home at four, and the rest of London got home as it best could. Even at the railway stations there were no conveyances. In the evening took place two great meetings, at which the cabanen showed both pluck and shrewdness, evincing the latter quality by getting an actual Lord to be their champion against for Richard. In England everything is arranged by compromise. Lord Elcho coaxed Cabby to abandon his strike, then coaxed the Home Office to promise a suspension of the law, and above all, that not Sir Richard Mayne, the Chief of Police, but the Home Secretary, should see to its enforcement. Cabby was even better pleased to be rid of Sir Richard than of the lamp tax, and there will be next session a revision of the 576 sections which at present comprise

the lamp tax, and there will be next session a re-vision of the 576 sections which at present comprise the regulations in force in respect to cabs in the City The book of Mr. Jennings, some time correspondent from America to the Thunderer, has been a week or two published. I have not read it, and the date at which from America to the Thunderer, has been a week or two published. I have not read it, and the date at which I shall do so seems to me distant. For the book is of no value unless honestly and intelligently written. If honestly written, it must be in the same vein as Mr. Jennings's published letters. But those letters were either dishonest, or amazingly ignorant; that is, they were either written under instructions from The Times office, or they were the spontaneous effusions of a man whose prejudices and hestilities made him an untrustworthy reporter. The Athenaum, not a too favorable judge of America, says the book is one-sided and ungenerous," and makes a home ap-

him an untrustworthy reporter. The Athenaum, not a too favorable judge of America, says the book is "one-sided and ungenerous," and makes a home application of Mr. Jennings's criticisms in a way which, for an English journal, is remarkable.

"When," says The Athenaum, "he speaks of the bribery that occasionally triumphs over the restrictions of secret voting in America, it does not occur to him to glance at the wholesale corruption which attends the open voting of our own elective system. Moreover, he omits to notice the protection which the ballot-box unquestionably affords to a certain class of honest voters. Of the lobbying and log-rolling of members of Congress the book tells much, but it is silent about the private arrangements by which bills affecting the pockets of English politicians are nursed through Parliament by the members who have a pecuniary interest in their enecess. If the corrupt practices of the Washington lobbyists are to be taken as demonstrations of the dishonesty of democratic assembles: the no less reprehensible usages of our members of Parliament during years of railway speculation immediately preceding the railway mania, may just as fairly be pointed to as illustrations of the invariable corruptness of lagislative assemblies drawn from a select body of voters. It is time for us English to lay saide hypocrisy when we speak about the lobbyists of the American Congress. The days are not so very far distant when the Prime Minister of English declined to bribe constituencies because it was cheaper to buy their representatives. And in our own generation wholesale bribert has been administered to and greedily accepted by members of Parliament."

Again:

"On other points Mr. Jennings panders to the anti-

cheration whose-sie or hery has been administered to had greedily accepted by members of Patliament."

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"On other points Mr. Jennings panders to the anti-American prejudices of the English public. Repeating an old cry, he assures us that the presidentist throne 'is a prize contended for chiefly by knugry place-hunters, or the obscure and illiterate puppets of a faction,' and that its occupant 'must, by the hevytable circumstances of his position, be the slave of those who set him in the place of authority, only to use him to their own purposes.' Hard words are uttered more easily than justified; and in the list of the American Presidents there are so many names of men who were neither obscure, nor illiterate, nor mere place-hunters, that we cannot concur with Mr. Jennings's sweeping demonciation of all the later occupants of the White House. On his first accession to the highest office, Abraham Lincoln was stigmatized as 'the obscure and illiterate puppet of faction.' but, notwithstanding the humility of his origin and education, he was a puppet who served the purpose of America not less well than most politicians of better birth and culture would have done. But the superciliousness with which Mr. Louis Jennings speaks of the foremost politicians of the United States is conciliatory in comparison with the insolent coolness with which he pool-pools the reseatment.

Louis Jennings speaks of the foremost politicians of the finited States is conclinatory in comparison with the insolent coolness with which he pooh-pools the resentments solent coolness with which he pooh-pools the resentments occasioned by the rancorous criticisms which a large section of the English press poured on the Government of the United States during their civil war."

I think that will do for Mr. Jennings, and coming as it does from an English literary journal of the standing of The Alkentum, is more satisfactory than as it does from an English literary journal of the standing of The Alkentum, is more satisfactory than an importance of soil of the December number of Saint Pauls, so good that I have not the least idea who lies author is, but he knows equally well how to row and how to write. A man might fancy that his "form" in the University Eight would be the same as his style on paper, casy, brilliant, and masterly. What rowing men in Amortica would gain from it is not so much information.

about details as a conception of the tone which prevails on this subject in the two English Universities. It is, beside, full of valuable hints on training, on rowing, on the sort of races that ought to be rowed, on the men who may row in them, and on the moral and physical influences of this unequaled sport. The recent attack of Mr. Skey, the surgeon, upon the whole system of University racing is dealt with indirectly but most effectively. I quote a single passage:

directly but most effectively. I quote a single passage:

"There is a floating legend which is always hurled at the heads of ambittous carsmen. It is stated of a crew which performed some astonishing feat that every man was dead within two of three years. I have heard this legend applied to at least half a dozen crews, and in every least layer discovered that it was unfounded. Not long ago I met at Henley Regatta five men hers of one of the crows to which it is most commonly applied. They were all men of musually healthy appearance for their fine of life—though perhaps a trific fatter than might have been desired; and I happened to know two others who were both at that time alive and well. I put down most such stories to the continued existence of what is called. I helieve, the mythopode faculty, which means the faculty of telling a lie to prove a doubtful proposition."

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The same magazine has an article on The Trade of Journalism, written as its title is enough to suggest, from a low point of view, and with a wholly inadequate estimate of the dignity and aim of the profession. In a different way it is quite as bad as Parton's article last year in The North American, which deliberately maintained that journalism had no nobler function than to supply news to the public—no mission to instruct, to convince, to influence public epinion in any way. If I had no higher idea of journalism than that, I for one would abandon it to-morrow.

Ever since the publication of "A Strange Story," e Spiritualists both in America and England have dimed Lord Lytton as a believer in rat-hole revela-m. Lately, a famous Spritualist, Mr. Benjamin leman, a gentleman whom Mr. Sothern once sued libel in certain spiritual matters, asked Lord Lytm what were his real views on Spiritualism, where-

ton what were his real views on Spiritualism, whereupon the following letter was returned:

"I have not witnessed any of the phenomena mentioned as exhibited through the Marshalls or at Mrs.
Honghton's. They must be very curious if genuine.
I must decline expressing any epinion as to the
causes of such effects (when the effects are not traceable to imposture), because I have not collected a sufficient number of acknowledged facts for the foundaficient acceptable theory. So far as I have seen or read ion of a scientific theory. So far as I have seen or read in the subject, I see no necessity to resort to the ma-binery of a world of spirits for the cause of effects chinery of a world of spirits for the cause of effects produced on the scuses which we obtain through material forms, by agencies which originate in another material form (viz., the medium), and operate upon or through matter, but not more matter than the complicated organization necessary for the utterance of a voice. In all controversies on this question I have found no clear definition of what is meant by of a voice. In all controversies on this question I have found no clear definition of what is meant by spirit, nor does inquiry seem to me to have been directed through the channels demanded by a physiologist or a metaphysician. All the experiments I have witnessed, if sincerely probed, go against the notion that the phenomena are produced by the spirits of the dead; and I imagine that no man who can take care of his pockets would give up his property to a chaimant who could bear cross-examination as little as some alleged spirit who declares he is your father or friend, and tells you when he died, and then proceeds to talk rubbish of which he would have been incapable when he was alive. I can conceive no prospect of the future world more melancholy than that in which Voltaires and Shakespeares are represented as having fallen into boobies, or at best as intellects below mediocrity."

Now that I have alluded to Spiritualism, it may interest the friends of Mr. H. Melville Fay of America to know that he has come to grief, and those of Professor Gunning of Boston to know that it was he who, with his bow and arrow, destroyed Fay (amediamistically). Mr. Fay was in Yorkshire. A considerable company of the faithful had gathered to witness his performances. Whereon Professor G., happening to be present, arose, and said he had seen on the walls posters announcing that this same Mr. Fay would expose the nonsense and delusions of Spiritualism. Gunning was very emphatic, the exposé complete, and great excitement pervaded the assembly. But what followed was sublime. Mr. Fay rises calmly and meekly, and with emotion admits that on one occasion in America evil spirits had tempted him from the right path. He denied that

assembly. But what followed was sublime. Mr. Fay rises calmly and meokly, and with emotion admits that on one occasion in America evil sprits had tempted him from the right path! He denied that he had gone through America in this way as Prof. G. had said.) and his contrition and humility about that one error were so great that the andience rejoiced in him more than if he had not gone astray, and Gunning was covered with confusion. Next morning, however, Professor G. exhibited an American paper which cast such light on Mr. Fay that the latter had to leave Huddersfield in haste. The Spiritualistic fraternity are now publishing warnings about him, and say that at Birmingham the "spirithand" was caught by a gentleman, and turned out to be a stuffed glove. Alas, for the Culprit Fay!

The new ground of hope in Dr. Livingstone's safety has set afloat some talk of an expedition to search for him. Sir Samuel Baker offers to go, not only out of zeal for Dr. Livingstone, but in sheer weariness of his present innettivity, which he declares to be "worse than an African fever." But it seems that if Livingstone be really alive he is steadily, though slowly, making his way northward, and may yet come out all right without help.

Mrs. Lily Maxwell has won something more than fame by her yote at Manchester for Mr. Jacob Bright. She became an object of interest. Investigation showed that she was a green-grocer, doing a small business has become a large one, for the Kadicals and their wives made a point of giving and sending custom to this practical demonstrater of woman's rights.

ness has become a large one, for the Radicals and their wives made a point of giving and sending custom to this practical demonstrator of woman's rights. A great number of the richest and best people in Manchester have become Mrs. Maxwell's customers, or patrons, I suppose they must be called here. Oddly enough, it turns out that she is not an advocate of woman's rights; did not get herself put on the registry from any theoretical notion that she as a woman ought to vote, but from a very practical notion that Mr. Jacob Bright, whom she greatly admired, ought to be elected.

G. W. S.

FASHIONS FOR EVENING DRESS.

Open trains are now almost universally wown for full dress, with decided improvement on the old style. It was impossible to make the close trains manageable, but the present fashion admits of the two yards and a half of satin or brocade lying on the floor being taken up and thrown over the arm, when dancing or entering a carriage. But long trains are out of favor, except for full dress receptions, as even for carriage wear they are the most absurd and uscless grandour imaginable, only capable of being crushed and looking defaced. The proper skirt for full dress is a petticoat, which for dancing must be trimmed all round; over this falls the train, usually three yards and a half from waist to border, attached to the belt from the hips back, but loose at the sides or only looped to the underskirt with bows of ribbon

The waists of dresses are rather short, and have round belts, or are made in the princesse style, skirt and corsage of the neck. The usual style is the pompadour, cut square and low, both in front and at the back. The fichu of blond or lace invariably faccompanies this mode, and reconciles it with decorum, but those of young ladies with fair waxen necks, who very properly are willing to please the eyes of others by a pretty display of shouldertips, need only wear the low fichu, crossing over the bodice and tying sash-fashion behind. The heart-shaped or pointed neck is very pretty, and so is the corsage open to the waist over a white chemisette. Sleeves are very short, were frills of lace on the shoulder band, or failing over little tulle puffs. Those who wish the arms covered have long tulle sleeves, puffed to match the chemisette, and sometimes a sleeve of the material of the dress a to juice, that is, hanging straight from the shoulder without any seam.

jeire, that is, hanging straight from the shoulder without any seam.

The short ball dress is slowly working its way jute popularity, and it is a safe opinion that the great fitness of the mode will commend itself to all in the course of another season. Gentlemen are unanimously in favor of it, for the process of stambling over trains, becoming enveloped in them during the dance, and kicking them to one side when attempting to clear a pussage across the drawing-room, which is very much like wading across a bed of rushes, by no means accords with the screnity of the masculine mind. Eadles require a special education to learn the management of one of these court trains, which it is sorry to say they do not all achieve with the grace of Madamoiselle Tostee in the "Grand Duchesse." A tulle hall dress is very pretty when made in full puffs reaching to the floor with a graceful sweep of a few inches, and no one can complain of any want of style in their appearance.

be worth the salary of a fashionable divine, and the superh ellk be covered with lace, or the dress be \$2 silk covered with talle, and the vail be hemmed by her own fingers, but the same law of simpheity of design, and variety of ornament, should be followed in both toilets. A correct costome for a wedding would be a white satin, or Antwerp silk, made an wincesse, with over-dress of point, or the rare white Chantilly, slightly looped each side with orange blessoms and white fuschias. The vail, with which the lace of the dress should always correspond, is surmounted by a light trailing wreath of orange buds with a star of open flowers in front, not quite in the center. The lace fichu should fit the opening of the neck, and the arms be valled with lace, looped with flowers. A bouquet de corsage is often worn. The bridesmaids dresses may be of white poult de soie, with overskirts of white chamberry gauze, looped with bouquets of soft-linted flowers, and rendered more decorative with berthas of blossom, or of puffed tuile, with overdresses of rich white silk with pointed skirts finished by chenille, pearl or silver fringes. The bride's dress should be conspicuous as the richest of the party, but the ornament banished from her costume may appear on her attendants. The present taste seems to prefer that the bridesmaids should wear white, illuminated with colored flowers, and strict artistic judgment, I should think, would limit the trimmings of the bride's toilet to lace and flowers.

An inexpensive toilet for a bride will be described with no apology for its insignificance of detail, since it is the aim of these articles to give ideas on fashion which will be applicable to different degrees of position, and not quite a tithe of the women of the States are able to have iffecendollar satin for their wedding dresses. The material for a pretry dress is white satin or populn at \$3 a yard, with overdress of tulle looped to the knee with white flowers, or with sashes falling from the front of the waist. Pompadour corsage with fichu of quilled tulle in rows filling the neck, finished with quilling of thread lace at the threat. The top of the corsage is simply finished with two satin pipings. The sleeves are hanging, square, with undersleeves of quilled tulle, with satin pipings between the quallings, or is close without seam on the outside, and filled with puffings of tulle crossed with satin, which enlarge the whole to a loose coat shape—a pretty style for any sleeve. A small knot of flowers on the bosom, a full vail of plain tulle with orange spray across the forchead, and you have a costame charming and lady like at a cost of much less than \$100. The bridesmaid's tollets may be of tulle or muslin, with broad sashes heavily fringed, and bouquets de corsage to give color to the dresses.

For recention dress the heavy silks and velvets afford An inexpensive toilet for a bride will be described with

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For reception dress the heavy silks and relvets afford an enchanting range of selection. The softast and the warmest time oppose each other. In positide soie, at \$7\$ a yard, there are several new shades, one the most delicate flesh or rose color, a new Bismarck that seems the lightest, dusty-brown that, as soft in the list of brown shades as rose-pink is among the reds, beside an intensa scariet, like the glow of a masturium blossom in the sunlight, and a golden orange, called many gold color, while the deepest yellow red is called capturine. The arsenic green is a bright, soft color, between pen and emerald. The satinfaced silks are exquisitely soft and shiny, and are \$7\$ a yard. This material is effective in blue shades, of which the azuline is most desirable, as it is beautiful by day and evening light, though turquoise and Imperial blue are favorite timis this season. The changeable satins, which have a white back, throw silvery reflections on marine and celestial lines, with subdued beauty. The changelous are quiet-looking silks of soft gray lines, with sumny or rosy timts blended on the satiny surface. Splendid shades of emerald, ruby, violet, and captaine velvets for reception dress are shown at \$18\$ a yard.

The newest fabric for rich dress is the poult de soie, with velvet figure, which is raised upon it after the silk is woven. The patterns are the pallest ground tint, a cloudy white, with most roses and buds, the natural colors in velvet dropped sparingly over the surface, clustering most toward one edge of the silk, little bads and sliver sprays drifting lossely to the other. The effect is chastely rich. These silks cost \$500 the pattern.

A heantiful design called the Last Rose of Summer, had

er sprays drifting torsely to the other tastely rich. These silks cost \$550 the pattern, the beautiful design called the Last Rose of Summer, had entra tinted ground, dropped with large curling rose ves, and scattered calless, brocaded in exquisite shada neutral tinted ground, dropped with large curling rose leaves, and scattered calices, brocaded in exquisite shading, which had all the new thist of crimson or green in each figure. There is something so suggestive in these designs that it is not easy to see why hadies insist on breaking the surface with lines of superfluous trimming. The flowers relieve the ground sufficiently, and only some rich lace scarf, weand across the bosom, is wanted as adjunct to these splendid silks. The roses glowing in crimson velvet on their surface recall the emerald banks and bloom of Spring, and the fading, curling rose leaves, on their tender cloud thits, have something so pensive in them, that if one was a wealthy heiress, and had "met with a disappointment," as the saxing is, one would fancy wearing such delicate, subdued robes, with falls of garry, black Bayeux lace over white, to express the softened shadow that had failen upon life. One hates to think of odious, unsentimental women wearing these things, and spilling salad and meringue creatu on them at showy parties.

The embroidered robes are most refined in tender fints of pearl or melon color, with the pattern in white; but a tasteful one was shown in pearl color, with four tevadishs werked in field flowers, of natural colors, with beder and seed filling of white. A desirable breache had a pale ground with deep layender and gold sprays. These impertations are described from A. T. Stewart & Co.

A magnificent reception tolet for the matress of the house is of capucine velvet, with train of white lace laid upon black taile, thus gaining a soft effect which harmonized better with the rich violet color than pure white would have done. The flehu of point lace over black was pointed back and from with long ends, which fell in front over the skirt and were caught to the train on either side. The coffure was of shaded lace, with one variegated buffrose, having a crimson petal or two. The ornaments, emand heads set in Egyptian designs of massive gold, with circles of brillians

rose, having a crimson person to the control heads eat in Egyptian designs of massive gold, with circles of brilliants.

A second toilet is of marricold poult de soie, demi-train, with deep flounce of Chamiliy lace, caught in festoens round the skirt, headed by a chemille passementeric matching the dress in color. It is again edged at top with a marrow quilling of black lace. Eich elemille points run up the front seams half way to the waist. This is cut Pompadour, with narrow feature black lace falling in sash ends behind. This sash was of the new style, with ovals left in the lace ends, which were falled with slik like the dress, on which was made a rich chemile ornament, and deep chemile frings underhang the lace. Ornaments were superheamees, with red gold esting. The coffure, a black barbe laid in a peint on the forchead, with a small, vivid red anomone to hold it, and clusters of them in the back hair.

n the back bair.

An exquisite evening dress was of white tulle in six ong puts, held down by sashes of emerald velvet with iallion ends and fringes of chemite. Waist of puffed e, with bodice of velvet pointed straps, held together a bars of the same. Wreath of cherry biosoms with a tolone.

little foliage.

A novelly to be worn by a lady of very slight figure and pearly complexion is an over-dress of white down, to be worn above a body and skirt of puffed tulle filled with little scarlet feathers. The head-dress is a crown of vivid scarlet plumage with a white marabout tuft topping the front puffs of hair. This is a very costly fancy, and exquisitely levely, in which the wearer will float like a new failen cloud.

An azuline silk, with satin face, was trimmed in pyra-An azume sik, with satin face, was trimmed in pyra-midal quillings of delicate black lace over white tule up the front width of the shirt. The open frain was notelical at the side and looped by hows of lace with pale pink toses. The low fichu which edged the round neck of the bodice, was black Eayeux lace, which it seems the spi-lers had been set to spin, over white tulic, and this fell-behind with a pale rose in each end; a cluster held it on the bosom.

ders had been set to spin, over white tuile, and this fellbehind with a pale rose in each end; a cluster heid it on
the bosom.

A band of blue velvet in the light brown hair was
studded with gold drops, and a blinsh rose surmounted
the chignon. Ornaments were cames of pale pink coral,
circled with pearls.

Among the novelties for Fall tulet was a golden brown
satin dress, full dress and entirely plain; a black Bayeux
lace in fern and flower patterns over dress er skirt; tho
bottom follows the line of the train about 15 inches above
it, and it is in deep scolleps, rounding up, at the sales
nearly to the waist. Three scollops form the ornaments
on the waist above the belt, satin bows of the color of the
dross fasten the openings at the side, broad sash in the
same color, the ends embroidered in black feras to correspond with the lace. Conflure, a bandeau of Marie Antoinette curis, black lace mantila, fastened at the sides
with golden flies, or bouquets of pink roses, falls over the
neck and arms with flue effect. Another novel and effective full tollet, is a maize color gince under dress, full train,
body cut low and square, the skirt trimmed with double
ruchings, cut of the same silk, four inches apart; an
over dress of fine India muchin embroidered in deep scollopes, is it inches shorter than the underdress, and
opens at the side, fastened by corn flowers in satin
and long pendant sprays. The waist too is lower than
the silk under body and finished with cut ruchings of the same silk, sash also trimmed with
ruchings, reaches the edge of the musiin skirt; colffure
full wrath and sprays of corn flowers; a richly embroiderd muslin dress demi-train, full low, round body with
delicate lace frillis, short enough to display the embroiderd muslin dress demi-train, full low, round body with
delicate lace frillis, short enough to display the embroiderd muslin dress demi-train, full low, round body with
delicate lace frillis, short enough to display the embroidery on the muslin, open at the sides finish

the mode will commend itself to all in the course of another season. Gentlemen are unanimously in favor of it, for the process of stumbling over trains, becoming an eveloped in them during the dance, and kicking them to one side when attempting to clear a passage across the drawing-room, which is very much like wading across a bed of rushes, by no means accords with the servally of the season is no opening by gaslight, and it is quite proper that dresses and bomnets designed of rushes, by no means accords with the servally of the season is no opening by gaslight, and it is quite proper that dresses and bomnets designed of the floor with a graceful sweep of a few inches, and no one can complain of any want of style in their appearance.

The latest mode of making the light, thin fabrics is with skirt of from frout to six horizontal paris, with open front, crossed with lace flounces, or having a lace apronfalling over a satin skirt. Either the silk bodies and train may be worn over a lace petitionat, or an over-skirt, of thin material above silk or satin. This upper skirt is no longer of the tunic shape. Founding up to the waist, but falls to the knee in front, gradually sloping to the end of the train. Over-dresses of it is lace are in this and charming as the costly costomes which our holdes and charming as the costly costomes which our holdes are defined and charming as the costly costomes which will stand alone, while heir should be simple, and let her revel in those decorations, which will stand alone, while their should be simple, and let her revel in those decorations which will stand alone, while heir should be simple, and let her revel in those decorations which will be considered the same lowers. The latest revelopment of the same lowers and follows. The document of the same lowers and th

chaser, he traded it to Redgers, and he to Judge Smith. Judge S. was unfortunate in alluding to the amount of taxes he paid. Taxes in Sullivan County have been very high—six per cent on the valuation. This farm has been assessed at \$4,000. He made a few improvements on it, and the assessors raised the valuation to \$4,500; so that to-day a farm valued, in a patriotic and charitable scheme, at \$60,000, is assessed by sworn officers and put on the tax-books at \$4,500. If Gen.Van.Wyck's statements about the diamonds are as correct as those about the farm, they are not far from the mark.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS Capt. Jesse Howell, of a vessel lying at a Brooklyn pler, was held in \$2,000, by United States Commissioner Newton, yesterday, to answer a charge of cruelly maltreating one of his seaman.

In the Newark Police Court, yesterday, Henry McDonald and Daniel Brenan, who had been caught in the act of committing a burglary in Mr. Henry R. Baker's store, in High street, were held for trial.

Recorder Hackett adjourned the Court at General Sessions yesterday, without day, after complet-ing a term in which 55 prisoners were sentenced to State Prison, and 15 to the Penitentiary.

Both Justices Dowling and Kelly sat in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning. The calendar contained 39 names. Edward Moran, who had inhumanly beaten his hittle children, was sent to Blackwell's Island to serve six months in the Penitentiary, and required to pay \$50 fine.

quired to pay \$50 fine.

Pepino Ferro and Vide Grech, Italian artists in street music, followed Mrs. C. T. Schenck into No. 525 Broadway yesterday, begging pennies. Mrs. Schenck gave them a trifle, and one of them, turning to leave, picked up Mrs. Schenck's wallet, which lay on the counter, and hiding it in his hat, left the store. The thickes were soon afterward arrested, and the wallet was recovered; but Mrs. S. declined to make complaint at Jefferson Market Police Court, and the boys were released.

Yesterday morning the inmates of the house Yesterday morning the inmates of the house No. 37 Rowery, consisting of 11 men and nine girls were arranghed before Justice Shandley, on the charge of disorderly conduct. William J. Clayborn went before the sitting magistrate on the 22d inst., and deposed that the house kept by Frederick Beyer and Annie, his wife, was a disorderly and immoral establishment to which young girls were attracted for vile and improper purposes, and asking that it be broken np. On Monday right Sergeaut Potter, with the Court squad, made a descent on the house, and capturing all who were in it, conveyed them to the Station-House. Annie Beyer and her husband were committed in default each of \$500 bail, and the others in default of \$500 each. Many of the girls are not in years old. The oldest of all is 26. Seven of them are natives of Germany.

Before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market

Before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, William Schmitt was arraigned to answer the charge of burglary in Adoiph Muller's clear store, at No. 228 Eleceker-st. The prisoner was arreated on the premises, with a number of burglars' implements in his possession, and a quantity of clears, pipes, &c., valued at \$500, packed up ready to be taken away. When arraigned, the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, but urged his extreme poverty and the suffering condition of his family as his excuse. He was committed for trial.

—Benjamin Yorkes, a confidence operator, was arraigned on a charge of robbery. The complainant, a young woman from the western part of this State, testified that she arrived here recently in search of employment. Having no friends or acquaintances in the city, she fell in with the prisoner, Yorkes, who inquired her name and home, and, on learning them, professed to be acquainted with her family, and offered to assist her in obtaining a boarding place and employment. He procured for her a room in Ninthest, to which he ordered her trunk, containing clothing and articles of the value of \$250, to be taken, and then sent her to a house in East Nineteenth-st. to answer an advertisement. When she returned to her room she learned that her trunk had been taken away by the oblighing Yorkes, and no trace of either it or him could be found. After waiting several days she received a note from Yorkes, offering to return the trunk on the receipt of a specified sum of money. Instead of sending it, she very sensibly applied to the police, who took the matter in hand, and arraved Yorkes and recovered the trunk. The prisoner was held to ball in \$3,000 to answer the charge of robbery. From letters from various victims found in his possession, it is liptered that he has been practicing similar frauds cleewhere. John Dugan was committed in default of \$5,000 to answer the charge of maybem, in biting off John Stapleton's ness during a fight at a ball on the preceding inch.

"Johnny" Lyng, a so

In the Forrest divorce case the semi-annual

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed, yesterday. by Stephen B. Smith, George A. Donghty and Edward E. D. Donghty, Caroline Marks of this city, and by Charles W. Rogers of Cold Spring, Putnam County.

Justice Jones of the Superior Court has deed. in the injunction case of DePol against their nseries Augusta Sollie, who had been prevailed on to dance in the linek Crook play, that the injunc-a must be so far modified as to permit her to dance at

Nibio's two nights.

In the Supreme Court the case of John O. Jackson sgainst the Second ave. Railrond Company was called up resterday. The appellant was ejected from one of the cirs of the Second ave. line for refusing to pay six cents fare, Oct. 24, 1844, at which time the legal fare was five cents. The case was adjudicated by the General Term of the New-York Common Picas.

The Brooklyn City Court was engaged on Monday and yesterday in the trial of Mrs. Jacobine Eckhart, a German midwife of Delancey-st., New York, who was indicted on the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Mary Louisa Morehouse of Fearlest, Brooklyn, by procuring an abortion. A number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence being decume conclusive, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manusive, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty anghter in the fourth degree. The prisoner was there-

upon remanded for sentence.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, granted the owners of the steamships City of Paris, Manhattan. Baltic, Pennsylvania, and America time for preparation for trial, the defendants claiming that they had been running their ships all the Summer without notification from the United States officers that the laws respecting steamship accommodations for passengers had undergone any modification whatever, and that now the officials had sprung the law upon them and compelled them to bond their vessels 1.

Before Judge Leonard, in the Supreme Court, Before Judge Leonard, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Edwin James applied for a writ of habeas corpus compelling Mr. Kirley of No. 384 Broadway, merchant, to produce an infant son, Patrick Kirby, in Court. The mother alleged that she married. Mr. Kirby in San Francisco in 1855, and cohabited with him until July last, but then, because of cruel treatment, agreed to quit his bed and heard on condition of his giving her a house and turniture at No. 119 East Thirty-sixth-st. and \$100 a month. Mrs. Kirby now charges that her husband has surreptitiously obtained a decree of divorce, and that he has been guilty of adultery. The Court directed the writ to be issue and be returned on Saturday morning next.

In the Marine Court, before Judge Hearne, yesterday, Mr. Greve sued Mr. Plattner to recover for the loss of services and companionship of his wife, and for actual expenditures, consequent upon injuries received by the said wife through the gross negligence of the defendant. The circumstances were as follows: the plaintiffs wife, in passing Plattner's storo in the Bower, near Fourth-st, was struck prestrate on the pavement by a beam of the awning, which was in a dilapidated condition, falling on her head. Bhe was carried across the street to her rest dence by the defendant himself, and confined to her roota three weeks. Befendant's counsel endeavored to throw the liability upon the landlord of the premises occupied by defendant. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for \$500, with costs.

In the Care May Circuit, last work before In the Marine Court, before Judge Hearne, yes

In the Cape May Circuit last week, before In the Cape May Circuit last week, before Judge Eimer, an important case, involving the rights of the landholders along the railroad routes was decided. It was the case of William Garrison vs. the Cape May and Millyille Emircal Company, action being brought by the plaintiff to recover the value of 500 acres of timber lands, alleged to have been burned by the defendants in May, 1863, by the careless management of a dummy engine. Large tracts belonging to other parties were burned at the same time, for which the Company had made compensation. The damage was laid at from \$5,000 to \$7,000. The defendants insisted that they were not liable because the fire originated on lands belonging to another person lying between the railroad and the lands of the plaintiff; that they were not guilty of negligence, and, if liable, the damages were but \$1,849. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$4,000 53.

Judge Balcom of the Supreme Court heard

Judge Balcom of the Supreme Court heard an interesting case yesterday, between Nicholas Walsh, as Executor, against James Saxion. The latter is a widower. His wife, a short time previous to her death, made him a gift, without any writing, of a promissory note, made payable to her order, and indersed by her, and also of a quantity of stock in the Chatham Bank and Third ave. Railroad, the stock being collateral security for the payment of the note, which was past due. The Executor of the intestate now suce to recover from defendant, for the benefit of intestate's estate, the stocks in question, on the ground that there being no power of atterney given by the intestate to defendant for a transfer of the stock to him from her, nor any personal effort made by her to effect such a transfer on the books of the bank or railroad company, there was no passing of title, nor legal death-bed gift. The Court took the case from the jury on this legal point, and decided the point in favor of the plaintiff. Defendant will take the case to the General Torm. The point involved is new and very important.

In the United States Supreme Court, John W. Judge Balcom of the Supreme Court heard

Defendant will take the case to the General Term. The point involved is new and very important.

In the United States Supreme Court, John W. Wicker appeared against Eli Hoppoeck to recover damages for the breach of an alleged agreement to bid of certain property at a Sherif's sale in Illinois. The property to be sold belonged to John P. Chopin & Co., but was in the possession of Wieker, who held it for advances made upon it. It had been levied upon to satisfy a judgment in favor of Hoppoeck, and was redeemable by Chopin & Co., on payment of the advances. The property, consisting of machinery and flutures for a distillery, was attached to real estate, upon which Hoppoeck held a mortgage, and which had been leased to Chopin & Co. for a rental equal to the interest of Hoppoeck's mortgage, the rent payable to Hoppoeck. This remaining unpaid, H. claimed that Wicker was liable for the whole amount This was agreed that Hoppoeck should proceed to judgment was agreed that Hoppoeck should proceed to judgment against that firm, issue execution, levy upon the property, and set it up for sale, and that Wicker should hid it of for the amount of the judgment. The Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois held this to be a valid agreement. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was urged by plaintiff that the agreement was invalid, and that, therefore, he could not legally bid off the property. The case is still on.

COURT CALENDARS-THURSDAY.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned for the Term. Circuit—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term. Part III.—Nos. 238, 1195, 53 6, 611, 849, 558, 2528, 718, 1303, 722, 2226, 1812, 1985, 245, 923, 888, 4985, 778, 1204, 1708. Special Term.—Ae, ourned for the Term. Chambers—Reserved cases.—Nos. 59, 95, 165, 107, 112, 117, 121, 122, 129, 134, 135, 137, 149, 152, 135, 162, 163, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 181, 183. Call, 290. CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND BINING ROOM FURNITURE, BEIDDING & CONTROL OF THE BEASON AUGUST THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY AND THE USUAL BEASON AUGUST THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

Call, 200.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the Term.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Adjourned for the Term.
MARINE COURT—General Term.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 81

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1867. SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE ITEMS.

A correspondent writing from Hinesville, Liberty County, Ga., says: "A sale has taken place at this county seat that so well marks the extreme depression in the money market that I send you the particulars. Col. Quarterman, of this county, deceased, and his executor Judge Featter, was compelled to close the estate. The property was advertised, as required by law, and on last court day it was sold. A bandsome residence at Walthourville, with ten acres attuched, out-houses and all the necessary appendages of a first-class planter's residence, was sold for \$60. The purchaser was the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. His plantation; four hundred and fifty acres of prime land, brought \$150; sold to a Mr. Fraser. Sixty-six acres of other land, near Walthourville, brought \$3; purchaser Mr. W. D. Bacon. These were all bona fide sales. It was court day, and a large concourse of people were present. The most of them were large property ewners, but really had not \$5 in their pockets, and in consequence would not bid, as the sales were for cash." In Montgomery, Ala., lots on Market-st., near the Capitol, well located, 50x110 ft., veraged about \$250 each. The Welsh residence, on Perryst., two-story dwelling house, including four lots, sold for \$3,500; Dr. Robert M. Williams was the purchaser. The same property in better times would not have brought less than \$10,000. The Loftin Place, near Montgomery, containing 1,000 acres, was recently rented at auction for forty cents an acre. The same lands rented the present year for \$3 an acre. About thirty real estate transfers were recorded in Nashville last week; prices were low. In Portsmouth, Va., a house and lot formerly of the Reed estate, situated on the south side of County-st., near its intersection with Washington, was recently sold to Mr. Ames for \$750. A building lot at the intersection of South and Bart-sts. brought only \$125. A portion of Woodlawn, the late Judge John Webb Tyler's estate in Prince William County, Va., has been purchased by Mr. Delaware Davis, of New-Jersey, at \$20 an acre. WESTERN REAL ESTATE NEWS.

The aggregate cost of buildings erected in Davenport, Iowa, during the present season has been \$1,206,950. From the reports of real estate transfers filed in the Recorder's Office, Scott County, Iowa, we judge that the market is brisk, though no very heavy sales are reported. The Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee, Wis., propose to purchase Quentin's Park in the Ninth Ward, upon which to rect a new Court-House. The price of the Park is \$45,000. Westminster [College, at Fulton, Mo., together with the grounds, was recently sold at auction for \$5,050; Mr. H. M. Anderson, son of the Rev. Dr. Anderson of St. Louis, was the purchaser. This sale throws the College nto the hands of the Conservative Presbyterian Church. The valuation of real estate in Montana Territory is about \$5,000,000. The rapidity with which cities and towns grow in the West is well illustrated in the case of Cheynne, one of the new stations on the Pacific Railroad. A correspondent writing from that place lately says that the first settler arrived in Cheyenne on the 22d of last July, and at that time there was not a stick of timber in the region. Now the population is nearly 4,000. "Buildng-iots, which five months ago were not worth anythingwhich, in fact, a man would not have taken as a gift-are now worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Nothing is heard here but the sound of hammers and saws, as new buildings go up day after day. It does not take a man long to build a house here; the morning sees the timbers framed, and the evening finds it ready for occupancy. There is not a brick building in the town; but there are several made of square blocks of dried mud, and are called "dobys" adobe). The city has two banks, and both seem to be doing a thriving business; it represents all trades, and still there is room for more." NEW-YORK.

We note nothing new in the New-York real estate market to-day. The transfers were light, none of them calling for particular comment. We print below our regular

lyn to-day; the transactions were heavier than yesterday but indicate no increasedfactivity. The following were the recorded transfers:

Country Beal Estate for Sale.

A TORANGE, N. J.-VILLAS, VILLA SITES A and FARMS, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New Tork, for SALE low. Also, Country Seate and Houses TO LET's like season or year, by BLACK WELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New York, B to 11 a.m.; Orange, corner Main and Come sta., 8 to 6. A TTRACTIVE and cheap HOMES at Metuon, one hour from Jersey City, \$2,600 to \$25,000.
PHTTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2. CHOICE FARMS at Farmers' prices, in the best sections in New Jerser, PETTITA FRAZER, 171 Broadway, room 2

DESIRABLE PLACES for SALE

MADISON.

SUN NIT.

SUN NIT.

CHATHAM.

MILLBERN.

SOUTH ORANGE,

and classwhere, in New Jaczey; also, some places to rest

S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broad-cay. FOR SALE—A very desirable HOUSE, 10 gas &c. convenient to Harless Rallroad Deport or borse cars. If sold this seek price \$8,000, half cash. Apply to GALLAHUE & BROWN, 17th at, Morrisants, near deport.

GREAT BARGAINS in FARMS and COT-TAGES on line of South side R. R. Loog Island, \$2,000 to \$15,000 PETIT & FRAZZE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2. ORANGE CO. FARM for SALE-90 acres with U good buildings, and handsome location, at Coldenham; possession at case. Also, 80 acres adjoining, J. Halllock DRAKS, Newburgh; or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beckman 81.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER
AUCTIONERRS AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
No. 23 Namarest. Coa. Caparat., New York.
Honses. Stores. Lois. Country Seats, and Farnes. bought, sold, reuted, averaged Loans negotiated. Auction Sales of Stocks. Furniture. Mass. Acc.

Bouses and garms Wlanted.

A SMALL PLACE of four acres or more wanted convenient to the city; must have a small, good Hem-not to exceed \$5,000, GEO, S. HANFORD, No. 229 Brundway.

Co Tet.

On Brooklyn Hights, a FURNISHED HOUSE, four-story, brown stone and brick; within five minutes walk of Wallast Forry, with farnace and grates, range, gas, bot and cold water, bath, water closes, estationary tinhs, etc. all in perfect order. Will be reacted to a private family as \$4100 per month owner going to Enrope. Apply to DA CENPORT & PANNING, No. 137 Montague-st., near Courter of Brooklyn.

furniture.

AT GRIFFEN & PAYNE's, No. 181 Canal-st., PAYNE'S PATENT SECRETARY BED,

REDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of D narranted manufactore. Also, solid Chustrus and Walter Cham-ber Sulles, plain and ornamental, av H. F. PARRINGTON's, No. 3438 Canal st., opposite Wooster. Established 1942.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

BRAUSSDORF & METZ.
(Successors to Weil & Brausslorf).

WELL-ASSORTED FURNITURE. well-ASSORTED FURNITURE.
consisting of Parlor, Sitting room, Library, Bed room, and Doing room
nuites, of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices,
AT NOC. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.,
between Hasex and Norfolk-am.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO: MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, have removal to their

New WARRHOUSE.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring et., corner of Crosby et., one block east of Bread way, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Roteia.

Where they are prepared to furnish every variety THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.-FIRST CALL 101 O'CLOCK A. M. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

U 8 5s 1881 Coup 108 8s 5-20 Cp'n '62 U 8 5-20 Cou '65 n 10,000 ... 112} 40,000 ... 108; 1,000 ... 108; 10,000 .12 o'c'k .1124 40,000 ... 108; 1 Tres'y Notes 7 3-16 U 8 5s 5-20 Coup '64 6,000 ... 12 o'c'k ... 104; 1,000 ... 108; 1 6,000 ... 12 o'c'k ... 104; 1,000 ... 108; 1 6,000 ... 12 o'c'k ... 104; NY&N Haven

| Cantor | Atlantic Mail | Mich So & No That | 200 | 1194 | 800 | 84 | 200 | 100 | 800 | 84 | 200 | 100 | 800 | 84 | 200 | 100 | 800 | 84 | 200 | 100 | 800 | 84 | 200 | 800 | 84 | 200 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-10 A. M.

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-1 P. M. OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—I P. M.

Canton
200 bilo 502 400 1122 200 bilo 77
200 bilo 502 100 bilo 51 200 b | 200. | 304 | Erio | Cleve & Tol | 200 | ex-dir. 98| | Erio | 72| | 200 | ex-dir. 98| | Erio | 200 |

Gold closed at 1831-21331. The clearings of the

Gold Exchange Bank were \$62,061,660, and the balances \$2,346,006. Government stocks are steady, with a moderate

business. In State stocks and Railway mortgages little done. Express stocks were steady. Pacific Mail was largely sold, and at one time brought 112, with a good deal of buying. Upon a statement that the Atlantic Mail stock had been sold, together with 20,000 shares additional, and that the last amount was still uncovered, Atlantic Mail sold at 1191. Erie was active. Reading sold at 96]. All the Western shares were steady, and in fair demand. After the call prices were firm, and the demand quite active. The street was deserted at an early hour, prices closing firm as follows Tennessee 6s, ex-coupon, 65 | 200; Tennessee 6s, new, 621@621; Missourt 6s, 971@971; Canton, 491@5011 Cumberland, 27@28; Western Union, 251@36; Quicksilver, 20] @ 20]; Mariposa, 7] @ 7]; Mariposa Preferred, 123@14; Pacific Mail, 1101@111; Atlantic Mail, 1194 @1194; Boston Water Power, 184@194; Adams, 701 @80; Wells & Fargo, 451 @451; American, 771 @79; United States, 801@801; Merchants Union, 301@40; New-York Central, 117+@1171; Erie, 721@721; Erie, Preferred, 73 | @741; Hudson, 1314 @132; Reading, 9643 961; Michigan Central, 1121@113; Michigan Southern, 85@85; Ilhnois Central, 129?@130; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 871@877; North-Western, 58@551; North-Western Preferred, 701 2701; Cleveland and Toledo, 981@99; Rock Island, 991@991; St. Paul ff @47; St. Paul Preferred, 64, 265; Fort Wayne, 91

Money, as usual on the recurrence of a holiday, was more active, but borrowers are supplied readily at \$ per cent, with loans at 5@9 per cent. In commercial bills no change. The Quarterly Bank Statement has no influence on the money market, and the activity usually shown in money at the close of the year is wholly wanting. The public has come to the conclusion that Congress will stop contraction, and beyoud that care very little.

Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 1091 2116 for commercial, 110@110; for bankers; do. at short sight, 1101@1101; Paris, at 60 days, 5.161@5.121; da at short sight, 5.111@5.10; Antwerp, 5.161@5.121; Swiss, 5.161 @5.121; Hamburg, 361 @361; Amsterdam, 411-2411; Frankfort, 411-2411; Bremen, 791-274; Prussian thalers, 72@721.

The National Bank of Commerce has been directed to pay the January coupon on the Missouri bonds, and is also advised that the remaining seven overdue coupons, 21 per cent, will be funded at an early day into new bonds, having twenty years to run, and bearing the same rate of interest. The business of the Western roads continues to

show larger earnings than were expected. The Michigan Southern earned the third week in December: 1867...... \$55,881 | 1866...... \$83,511 | Increase., \$2,578 The Chicago and North-Western road earned the third week in December :

1867 \$206,536 | 1866......\$161,359 | Increase....\$45,171 The Atlantic and Great Westen Railway earned the scond week in December: ..\$78,299 | 1866...... \$92,368 | Decrease....\$14,069

The Manhattan Savings Bank pays its usual dividends of 5 & 6 per cent. Stockholders in Express stocks, viz., Adams, Amer-

ican, United States, and the Merchants' Union, can now look forward with some confidence to dividends upon their investments. The rivalry that has so long existed has ceased, the companies having agreed upon a fair, uniform, and remunerative tariff of rates. There is, however, no consolidation; there is business enough for all of them. It is believed that the increased earnings of all these great Express Companies will soon enable them to declare dividends. For further particulars we refer our readers to the card signed by the four Presidents of the re-

spective companies, which will be found in our "Financial" column this morning. The following table gives a comparative exhibit of the exports of wheat from Winona for a series of

years, commencing with 1859: Υ car. Bush Year. Sash. 1859. 130,000 1864. 1.854,798 1860. 405,900 1865. 2,54,148 1861. 993,133 1866. 3,554,431 1862. 1,203,161 1867. 2,384,59 1863. 1,253,830 From dispatches sent by reliable persons we com-

pile the following table shipments from other important points: Bush. Perts. Bush. 15,206 528,035 La Crescent. 15,206 836,000 Pickwick. 36,000 Red Wing. Hastings. Lake City. Wabasha... Lake City 342,622 | Wabasha 233,794 | Total 2,157,998 | Minnelskee 200,600 | Add Winona 2,318,598 | Grand Loral |

The net earnings of the companies are to be conolidated and divided as follows:

The territory or lines of the four companies are to be sub-divided, so as each shall occupy the same in proportion to their earnings. Except at principal